Bedford Inquirer.



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 37.

Campaign Songs.

"Wide Awake" Campaign Song.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE BEDFORD "WIDE AWAKES."

AIR—"[illegible] Days."

These red, slick caps [illegible] signify,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
That Lincoln, Douglas will defy,
When Washington's his home.
CHORUS—For it is our whole intent,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
Lincoln shall be President
And Washington his home.

These Spears and Lamps do indicate,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
That Douglas has come out too late,
He'd better stay at home.
Chorus—For it is &c.

These red, slick caps red, white and blue,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
Do hint around what we will do,
Make Washington Abe's home.
Chorus—For it is &c.

These red, slick caps with stripes around,
Wide awakes, wide awakes;
Are worn on heads where reason's [illegible]
To say who shall go home.
Chorus—For it is &c.

Abe Lincoln is a brilliant man,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
And we'll stand by him, for we can,
When Washington's his home.
Chorus—For it is &c.

So our forces we will rally,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
And together we will sally,
To Washington our home.
Chorus—For it is &c.

Old honest Abe is known to be,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
From Nigger labor stealing free,
O! Douglas, get you home.
Chorus—For it is &c.

Lincoln and Hamlin are our men,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
Abe's got Douglas in a pen,
And that shall be his home.
Chorus—For it is our whole intent,
Wide awakes, Wide awakes;
Lincoln shall be President
And Washington his home.

RALLYING SONG.

The war-drums are beating;
Prepare for the fight!
The people are gathering
In strength and in might;
Fling out your bread banner
Against the blue sky
With Lincoln and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die.

The clarion is sounding,
From inland to shore;
Your sword and your lances
Must slumber no more;
The slave-driving minions,
See, see, how they fly!
With Lincoln and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die.

March forth to the battle,
All fearless and calm;
The strength of your spirit
Throw into your arm;
With ballots for bullets,
Let this be your cry:
With Lincoln and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die!

COL. S. S. WHARTON.

This gentleman was unanimously nominated on Tuesday of last week at a District conference held in the borough of Bedford as our party candidate for State Senator. Col. Wharton is a gentleman of good ability, untiring energy, courteous deportment, with some experience as a legislator—having formerly served a session in the lower House—and comes highly recommended and well endorsed by many of our most active and influential party friends in Huntingdon County, who also pledge to him a rousing majority. Of Col. Wharton's election there is no doubt, although this district was unfortunately lost to us three years since through local prejudices and disaffections.—Our own county can, and will give more than double the majority cast at that time, and this alone will amply secure success. As an evidence of how Col. Wharton's nomination was received at home, we subjoin the following dispatch clipped from the Philadelphia papers:

HUNTINGDON, PA., Aug. 23.—There was a large and enthusiastic outpouring of the people of this borough, last night, in honor of the nomination of Col. Wharton to the State Senate, by the Bedford Conference.

A procession with bands of music, transparencies, torchlights and lanterns, met the nominee on his arrival, and he was carried in triumph to the Public Square, where a meeting was organized, and speeches were made by Col. Wharton, Major Campbell and J. D. Campbell, Esq.—*Somerset Whig.*

For brazen assurance, Mr. Douglas has no peer among among American statesmen. While he is perambulating the country preaching the right of the people to govern themselves, he is glorifying the Dred Scott decision, which makes "the people" powerless to regulate their domestic affairs with regard to slavery. As Lincoln pithily says, he holds that it is "constitutional to prohibit slavery where it constitutionally exists." And yet there are a few men claiming to be not only honest but intelligent who insist that this arch political swindler should be made President!

The California Correspondent of the New York Courier and Inquirer, says, Mr. Lincoln will receive many thousands of votes there which would not have been given for any other prominent Republican.

Is Mr. Foster out of the Woods?

The question is still asked, where is Mr. Foster? Is he in the woods or out of it? He was on a visit to Philadelphia a few days ago. On the 27th of August, he made a speech in Somerset, in which, according to *The Press*, he made certain statements in regard to his position. The *Pennsylvanian*, the organ of Mr. Breckinridge, denies that he took the ground stated by *The Press*, which rejoins as follows:

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER.

This gentleman, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, made a speech at Somerset, Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of August, in the course of which, as reported by a correspondent of The Press, [illegible] from that place on the 28th, he used [illegible] language:

"General Foster deplored the dissensions in the Democratic party, but declared that Congress had no right to legislate for the Territories on the subject of slavery, because there was no such power conferred by the Constitution; *that they could not be left without law, and it followed that the Territorial Legislature had absolute control of the subject; to deny this was to deny the right of self government, the basis of all freedom.* He vindicated the independence of the States as well as the Territories, and held that the spirit of the framers of the Constitution could alone preserve the Union—this was a spirit of harmony, [illegible]."

The [illegible] of the Custom House in this city, a pauper paper, conducted by one of the hirelings of the Collector of the Port, a person with no opinions of his own, who is paid for endorsing the worst calumnies upon upright men—yesterday alluded to this report of Gen. Foster's Somerset speech, as follows:

"That truthful sheet, the Press, in its edition of Friday last, published what purported to be a letter from Somerset, giving an account of a meeting held there, at which the Hon. Henry D. Foster spoke. Sentiments were therein stated to have been uttered by Gen. Foster, in relation to the Territorial question, which we had no doubt, when reading it, were never spoken. Since then Gen. Foster has arrived in this city, and we find, [illegible] inquiry, that, just as we expected, the statements of the letter are utterly destitute of truth, no such remarks having been made by him, either there or elsewhere."

These words of the Custom House paper would amount to nothing if General Foster had not been in Philadelphia for the [illegible] days, including yesterday, and if he had not been in constant communion with [illegible] of the Port, the Surveyor, and [illegible] Officer, and Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the [illegible] ministration State Central Committee. This fact makes the [illegible] of the Custom House paper almost semi-official, and alone induces us to notice it.

The report of the speech of Henry D. Foster at Somerset, Pennsylvania, published in the Press of Friday last, in which he placed himself squarely upon the Douglas platform, was furnished to us by John D. Roddy, Esq., of Somerset—one of the most intelligent Democrats, and one of the most trustworthy citizens in the mountain counties of our State.—Gen. Foster himself will vouch for Mr. Roddy's integrity and veracity, as he is one of his firmest and ablest friends.

The question now arises, whether General Foster authorized this denial or contradiction in the Custom House newspaper? There must be no more balking or boggling on this subject.

We have not objected to the free and easy plan of sinking the Presidential issues in the October election, in order that General Foster may be made Governor of Pennsylvania, because, novel as this plan is, it originated in 'good intentions.' We have gone far out of our way, as an independent journal, to help General Foster, gladly ignoring his own disorganizing example in 1857, when he broke a regular nomination to avenge a personal disappointment, because we believe he is sincerely attached to the 'material interests' of Pennsylvania, and because he labored honestly for those interests in Washington during the last winter and spring. We have even latterly consented to let him take his course as between Douglas and Breckinridge in the Presidential canvass, taking it for granted that he sympathized with his own Democratic people of the West, who are for Douglas, with rare exceptions.

But we will not permit any man, not even General Foster, to place us in the attitude of misrepresenting his opinions by fabricating reports of his speeches. We have not forced our doctrines upon him. We have not demanded of him to speak out for Douglas, the regular Democratic candidate for President. We have only demanded that he should not lend himself to a plot by which the suffrages of the Democrats of this State should be traded off for a rank Disunion movement, and for an impudent and irregular nomination.

Now, as we have said, the article in the Custom House paper derives significance from the fact that that paper is the mere reflection of a few men in office, with whom General Foster is in daily communion, and it also assumes a certain importance in connection with the rumor, unhappily too well authenticated, that he favors a fusion electoral ticket, which, appointed upon the moral obligation to support the regular Democratic candidate for President, is intended to destroy him.

The earnest friends of Judge Douglas, however they may deplore General Foster's weakness in constantly consulting with the enemies of that illustrious statesman, gladly greeted his Somerset speech in favor of the great principle of self government; and they stood, and stand, ready to vote for him upon the [illegible]. But there must be no marked cards, no loaded dice in this great game. General Foster cannot run upon two platforms. He cannot make a speech in Somerset and disavow it in Philadelphia. He cannot get the tens of thousands of votes of the Douglas Democrats by catering for a contemptible Breckinridge minority. This [illegible] might have carried him through, but [illegible] will talk, it must be with no forked tongue. Does he stand by his Somerset speech, or does he repudiate it? [illegible] is the question. We must answer it or the people will do it in October.

REPORT.

HARRISBURG, August 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—I returned yesterday from Bedford, having completed the reconnoissance of the route of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad, as requested and employed to do by your Secretary, Mr. A. B Anderson.

I was agreeably disappointed upon inspection of the country over which your road is expected to pass—for the reputation is that of a rough and unsettled region.

The plough of the Pennsylvania farmer has evidently not been idle here, and instead of rough woody ravines, I found highly cultivated valleys, producing as much to the acre as the more accessible and more vaunted [illegible] adjoining the valley of the Juniata and the Cumberland Valley.

As for the practicability of this region for a Railway, I never have doubted it. There are quite considerable hills, to be sure, found running through it; but these hills trend in the direction of your road, and are separated by the cultivated valleys to which I have alluded. These valleys present the natural undulations which of course must be expected, from the fact of streams heading in them and running both ways. But these are not mountain streams; they take their sources in the debris of the hills, and their inclinations towards their mouths is gentle in comparison with the fall of those water courses whose fountains are found in the gorges of the mountains themselves.

The undulations are therefore easily overcome by gentle gradients, and their direction is favorable between the termini of your road. [illegible] happens that [illegible] when this road is compelled to ascend the eastern slope of the Allegheny ranges, it there finds the ridge which divides the waters of the Potomac from those of the Susquehanna, availing itself of [illegible] of the Alleghenies becomes [illegible] other that can be found [illegible] of Pennsylvania—as practicable, [illegible] ascent so favored by distance, [illegible] measurings of the West Branch [illegible]

[illegible] surveys already made upon the route of [illegible] railroad, have evidently been performed in a hasty manner. [illegible] these can be very much improved. I am inclined to believe that a saving of at least ten miles can be made in the measured length of the survey.

But the cost of the undertaking will not be less than the estimate I put upon it at the Convention held in Harrisburg, in May last—say four millions of dollars, ($4,000,000.) This sum, however, includes a connection with the Lebnon Valley Railroad in Dauphin county, with which road the metropolis is now connected.

My idea is that Bridgeport, on Will's creek, where you connect with the Pittsburg and Connellsville road, will prove upon final survey to be very nearly the exact middle point of distance between Harrisburg and Pittsburg on this route. The distance of Bridgeport from each terminus of your great railway, being respectively 135 miles.

From Harrisburg to Bridgeport I estimate to cost as stated, say $4,000,000, and the estimate of Mr. Latrobe, President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway, for the amount of work remaining to be done on that undertaking, is three millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($3,500,000.)

The distance to Pittsburg from Harrisburg will be 270 miles, which added to the 178 miles from Harrisburg to New York, makes an aggregate of 448 miles. By way of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railway, the distance is 443 miles, showing 7 measured miles in favor of the latter. But when the graduations shall have been summed up, the equated distance will make our route at least 20 miles shorter than that of our great rival.

The curves and graduations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, are far less favorable than those of the chain of railways from New York to Harrisburg.

The graduation of the Pennsylvania Rail Road along the Susquehanna and the Juniata, to the base of the Alleghenies, is better than ours to a homologous or similar point, though for the same distance the curvature and the infrequency of bridges are both in our favor. But in crossing the Alleghenies the graduation is 50 per cent. in our favor, and while our decent to the Ohio is uninterrupted by any ascending grade, the Pennsylvania Railroad is impeded by gradients as high in ration as the maximum we have established for the most difficult parts of our route.

I feel satisfied then, as far as it is possible to be so without actual measurement, that the assertion we made to the world, in our Convention in May last, will be borne out by the facts when they shall have been duly ascertained, namely: That the connection between New York and the Ohio can be completed on a route entirely distinct from that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which shall be twenty (20) equated miles shorter than the Pennsylvania Railroad connection, and that the said proposed connection will not cost more than $7,500,000.

This route, for its whole distance from Harrisburg West, passes through a rich, beautiful and exceedingly valuable portion of Pennsylvania, and where it is not in a fine agricultural region it is said to be in absolute contact with the inexhaustible coal and iron deposits of this singularly favored State.

Bituminous coal [illegible] superior, to the Cumberland coal [illegible] some fifty miles nearer to New York [illegible] latter article is obliged to pass over, and as for iron [illegible] on the proposed route of this road [illegible] through the very [illegible] itself.

When it is added that Pittsburgh and Wheeling on the Ohio, [illegible] Southwest is accessible both [illegible] water communication, are [illegible] distance twenty miles at least [illegible] of the New York and [illegible] seaboard to Dunkirk [illegible] Erie, and that Parkersburg [illegible] the Ohio, below [illegible] influence to a [illegible] of ice in winter and of drought in summer, is scarcely farther [illegible] the point on Lake Erie just mentioned, it is difficult to conceive that New York will suffer this grand enterprise to sleep until its chartered privileges shall have expired from non user.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES WORRALL, C. E.

To the President and Directors Sherman's Valley and B. T. R. R.

Modern Democracy Compared with the Democracy of Olden Time!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—*Declaration of Independence.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in the country may be abolished by law.—*Washington.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever, that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune and exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probably by supernatural influence, the Almighty has no attribute that can take side with us in such a contest.—*Jefferson.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

We have found this evil (slavery,) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union and has been prejudicial to the [illegible] in which it has existed.—*Monroe.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

[illegible] neither the heart nor the head of [illegible] the North who rises here to defend [illegible] principle.—*John Randolph.*

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.*

[illegible] the vital [illegible] to flow through my veins I will never, never [illegible] thought, [illegible] mind or [illegible] Judge in admitting [illegible] Salt River [illegible] everlasting [illegible] of human bondage [illegible] and the

Never can I be induced by any [illegible] er to vote to extend slavery over free territory.—*Henry Clay.*

I DON'T CARE whether [illegible] ting no sen[illegible] last Sat[illegible] or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.* [illegible] corruption.

I never would consent, and [illegible] with a curious [illegible] sented, that there should be one [illegible] slightly on [illegible] beyond what the old [illegible] the election; had at the formation of the Union [illegible] feed your [illegible] whenever there is a [illegible] stand back from becoming a [illegible] at their meet[illegible] ready to assert the prince [illegible] ter-skelter after [illegible] of Slavery.—*Daniel Webster.*

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—*S. A. Douglas.* [illegible] OKER-ON.

It is wrong to admit into [illegible] idea that there can be [illegible]

[illegible] BE GOVERNOR?

In a few weeks—in less than a month—the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to elect a Governor. We are now in the stormiest days of that election campaign, and the question, *Who should be Governor?* assumes a more stirring importance as the second Tuesday in October approaches: It assumes an importance, paramount in every particular, in which the [illegible] of the Commonwealth is not only con[illegible] magn[illegible] but [illegible] of op[illegible] McPhe[illegible] having [illegible] didate, [illegible] field and [illegible] otic. [illegible] able and [illegible] and if [illegible] more tri[illegible] be very [illegible] there is [illegible] knows [illegible] his name [illegible] ty ticket [illegible] battle w[illegible]

The [illegible] party in [illegible] duct of [illegible] the sup[illegible] The [illegible] declared [illegible] force and power of the government [illegible] gone. A Republican majority for [illegible] to come would be worthless and [illegible] any but a Republican Governor—

ALL HAIL! BEDFORD!

It was our pleasure to be present, on Tuesday evening last, at a meeting of the People's party in the Borough of Bedford, and we can say without exaggeration, that for an impromptu meeting, as it was, we have neither seen or heard of anything to equal it since the memorable days of 1840. It was one of those spontaneous outpourings of the people, which we occasionally see when great interests are at stake, and when the voice of eternal truth and justice is heard through all the land asserting their rights and inspiring the popular heart with an enthusiasm as wild as the wind, and as powerful in its effects against whatever it is directed, as the hurricane.

No hall in the Borough being large enough to contain one quarter of the immense crowd, the meeting was organized in the public square, which was beautifully illuminated by the torches of the "Wide-Awakes," who were out in large numbers, splendidly equipped in uniform, and headed, when in procession, by a band of martial music.

The first speaker introduced to the audience was Dr. S. E. Duffield, of this place, who proceeded to address the people in his usual clear, forcible and argumentative manner, during which he was interrupted by cheer after cheer and round after round of applause. The doctor's speech was most logical and eloquent, and the multitude fully appreciated its merits. Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, next took the stand, and fairly electrified the audience by his eloquent manner and great depth of argument. Next came our able representative in Congress from this district, the Hon. Edward McPherson, who acquitted himself admirably, as he always does, and rendered to his constituents who were present, a faithful account of his stewardship as their representative in the halls of our National legislature. And lastly came that very *war horse* of the people—one of the noblest champions that ever wore the armor in a great and glorious cause—Hon. Frank Jordan. In his own eloquent and masterly manner he laid bare the shortcomings of the "*no faith*" party, and [illegible] the very [illegible] of the sinners [illegible] arrows of incontrovertible argument. [illegible] prevailed during the entire evening, while the stirring music of the drum and fife, the starry banner of the free as it made melody in the breeze, and the soul-cheering shouts for "Lincoln true and Hamlin too!" rekindled the fires of 1840, and sent the blood bounding through every vein with the impulse that animated it when marching with the Sage of Ashland and the Hero of North Bend.

Bedford County is ready for the conflict—all honor to her gallant men!—*Fulton Republican.*

Hon. Edward McPherson.

We have no doubt that many of our readers will be pleased to hear that the gentleman above named has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress from the Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata District. According to the one-term rule that has prevailed there, the nomination this year was due to Fulton County, which had presented the State would [illegible] Duffield an excellent [illegible] in the profits of his labor for its creation.

Who should be Governor? The people will soon be called on to decide. Between Henry D. Foster and Andrew G. Curtin they cannot long pause. While Foster struggles for an organization that he hates and fears, Curtin is contending for principles of equal and exact justice. While Foster stands trembling between the factions in his own party, unable and unwilling to decide as to their regularity and the justice of their principles, Curtin is presented by a harmonious organization of men devoted to the noblest purposes, and pledged to sustain the most patriotic principles. While Henry D. Foster is denying his devotion to the interests of his State, in order to secure the support of federal officeholders, Andrew G. Curtin is daily defending and advocating those interests.

Who should be Governor? The people will answer, Andrew G. Curtin!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PENNSYLVANIA THE BATTLE GROUND.

The minions of the National Administration [illegible]

[illegible] people by affecting the election of Henry D. Foster, and when that is accomplished, they calculate on an easy victory in November. To do this the slave holders of the South have united with the doughfaces of the North, contributing their

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

The quarterly report of H. N. Thissell, the superintendent of this Branch, embodies the details of the personal labors, sales, and grants of 91 colporteurs on this field; showing that in the quarter ending June 1, including sales at the depository, they circulated over $11,400 worth of publications, addressed 677 public meetings, made 42,241 family visits, united in prayer or held religious conversation with 27,316 of those families, 5,924 of which, embracing nearly 30,000 souls, habitually neglect the house of God on the Sabbath, and 2,319 of them had no Bible.

One colporteur, who has labored fourteen years, had visited nearly every family in Blair and Huntingdon counties, and many of them repeatedly; and in this time had furnished them by sale with 112,000 volumes, or $14,000 worth, and distributed gratuitously 7,000,000 pages. His circulation had annually increased, and the last quarter it exceeded any quarter since he began his work.

Another, who had visited 384 famlies, and conversed and prayed with 296 of them during the quarter, relates an account of the conversion of an intelligent gentleman by the blessing of God on the reading of the American Messenger.

Another, describing the destitution of his field, says religious books would never go into some parts of it unless carried by the colporteur. Persons had shown him tracts and books which he sold them three or four years ago, which had been the means of their conversion. Some had been active in promoting Sabbath-schools.

Seven colporteurs, during their connection with the Society, report the organization of 125 schools. Many other cheering facts might be enumerated, if our limits would permit.

During the months of May, June, and July the Committee have commissioned 120 colporteurs, including 74 students, to prosecute this work in twenty-three states.

Will not all who appreciate the gospel as the means of salvation give this work their prayers and efficient cooperation?

How is his Throat!

During the discussions which occurred in the U. S. Senate, pending the consideration of those very important Bills—the Tariff, the Homestead, and that for the admission of Kansas—the voice of Stephen Arnold Douglas was never heard. His friends and partisan supporters, excused him on the ground that "his throat [illegible] so sore that it was doubtful if he could ever, again, speak in public;" but no sooner does Congress adjourn than he is heard all over the country bellowing at the top of his voice like a three yearling Bull, making stump speeches in favor of his own election [illegible] deney. [illegible] mere

The Harrisburg *Daily* [illegible] contest Douglas paper, [illegible] for President [illegible] will [illegible] for our Keystone State on [illegible] our como'clock. We trust [illegible] business reciprocithe present [illegible] one side to mainIt is time [illegible] social, business and which has [illegible] against a crusade on [illegible] ize society by breaking up [illegible] relations of husband and wife. To degrade humanity by enslaving the body and soul. To cheapen labor either by depreciating it, or leaving it unprotected and unencouraged.—The leaders of both factions in the Democratic party are struggling alone for free trade and the extension of slavery. The friends of one candidate openly admit their indifference as to the result, while the other as shamefully declare their adhesion to free trade and slavery extension. We ask again, if the people of Pennsylvania are willing to be corrupted by the gold derived from a Southern traffic with slave dealers? If they are, then will these factions succeed to power, again to disturb the country with their quarrels and excesses, and again to arouse a bitter political and sectional warfare. If they are not—if they are in favor of progressive freedom, the protection of labor, the homestead, the peace and prosperity of the North and the South, under liberal, wise and patriotic legislation, they will *vote* for Andrew G. Curtin, re-elect a Republican delegation to Congress, and secure a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of electing a Republican United States Senator. We must achieve such victories, or [illegible] will fail in November. We must accept [illegible] proposition of making Pennsylvania the [illegible] field and route our pie-bald enemies in [illegible] ber, or they will gather courage and [illegible] gth for the fight in November, defeat us [illegible] the country needs the exercise of Re[illegible] can principles in its government, and ar[illegible] ur progress in the great race of the [illegible] s of the world, at least a hundred years, [illegible] eloping our resources and improving our [illegible] ry.—*Har. Tel.*

[illegible] ther set of Democratic Candidates for [illegible] ent and Vice President would seem a [illegible] ut the Baltimore *American* informs us, [illegible] pursuance to previous announcement, the Democrats of St. Mary's county, Md., assembled in large numbers at Leonardtown, on the 1st., and nominated Judge Taney and Saml. Nelson, of New York for President and Vice President of the United States.

Judge Taney is somewhat over eighty, at the least.

Poor Copy

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 14, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	13 F. B. Penniman.
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Bressler,
4 Robert M. Foust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hilles,	17 Daniel O. Gehr,
6 John M. Bromall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi B. Smith,	20 William M'Kennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, Jr.,	22 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas R. Hull,	24 Henry Souther,
25 John Greer.	

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
HON. E. McPHERSON, of Adams Co.
For State Senator,
COL. S. S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon Co.
Assembly,
C. W. ASHCOM, Broadtop Township.
E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.
Prothonotary,
JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.
Sheriff,
GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.
Commissioner,
JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp
Poor Director,
SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.
Auditor,
D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.
Coroner,
JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

"CAMP TAYLOR."

This is the name adopted by the officers of the 1st Brigade of the 16th Division of Pa. Volunteers, for their encampment, which is to be held near Bedford, commencing on Monday, the 15th of October, next, and continuing six [illegible] The encampment is named in honor of [illegible] M. Taylor, of the Bedford Grays, [illegible] any L of the Second Regiment [illegible] olunteers, in the War with [illegible] was one of the warm- [illegible] orous men within our [illegible] an was at the Na- [illegible] was in the bat- [illegible] ing of the [illegible] fter the

Will attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. Teeth inserted, from a single tooth to an entire set. Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible] Terms IN [illegible] Office on East [illegible]

DR. B.

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] services to the c[illegible] cinity.

Office and residen[illegible] building formerly occ[illegible]

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F.
Physician
Respectfully t[illegible] the citizens of [illegible] may always be foun[illegible] gaged, at his Drug [illegible] st.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

Terms:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
Administrators.

June 1, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.

All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash*. ISAAC LIPPEL.

July 13, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

A Retrospect—Our Duty in View of It.

In 1852, the first election was held in this Congressional District. Hon. Sam'l L. Russell, of Bedford, was the Whig candidate, and Hon. Joel B. Danner, of Adams, the Democratic. The canvass was that of the Presidential election, and the Democrats were in great hopes of carrying the District. These hopes were chiefly based upon the popularity of Mr. Danner, who had previously carried Adams county for several offices, and was popular with her people, and, it was supposed, could carry the county, and thus secure his election. Mr. Danner spent the campaign at home, managing Adams, and the Democrats were led to believe that the game was in their own hands.

The Whigs of Adams were as gallent men as ever gathered around any banner. They saw the danger, and realized that *upon their activity* the result might hang. They determined to leave no effort untried to save the District and elect the excellent and unexceptionable candidate presented by Bedford and nominated by the Conference. They determined to contest every inch of ground. They organized the county as it never had been before, presented the importance of the office, the principles at stake, and they urged the duty of an undivided support of the chosen candidate. Day and night they labored, and the result was, *Adams was carried* for the Bedford candidate, and his majority in it was substantially his majority in the District. Had Adams faltered, the District would have been lost.

Now, positions are reversed. The People's candidate resides in Adams, and the Democratic in Bedford. The opportunity is given for us in Bedford to reciprocate the former gallantry and disinterestedness of our friends in Adams. We have the opportunity of repaying them by a cordial, decided and enthusiastic support as Adams, in 1852, gave our candidate. Adams has presented an unexceptionable candidate. Let us rally around him, give his election an active and sincere support, and show our sister counties that Bedford is not insensible to, but deeply and keenly feels, the obligation resulting from the splendid disinterestedness of our brethren in Adams to their principles and candidates.

MR. SCHELL'S VOTE IN BEDFORD.

In 1857, when Mr. Schell was a candidate for State Senator, the Democratic party was united, and our party was divided into two.—There were two candidates for Governor, and the party was unspirited and disorganized.—There was no fear of the defeat of Gen. Koontz, and but little effort was made to interfere with Mr. Schell's efforts to get votes from our side. Besides, there was a local feeling in his favor. Yet with all this, he received, as the returns show, but 119 of our votes. Packer's majority was near 400, and Mr. Schell's 238 over it. It is idle to suppose that 119 of the People's votes will now be cast for Mr. Schell, or any Democratic candidate. There is every reason why every man should stick to the ticket, and especially why so important a candidate as the Congressional should be adhered to with tenacity. Mr. Schell and his party represent principles and policy opposed to those of the best interests of the country; and the time demands that men should be chosen who are fully pledged to a reform of the Government, and whose [illegible] will permit them [illegible]

Extra Fees!

We have been making the charge nearly every week for the last couple of months, that Maj. Samuel H. Tate, did, after he assumed the duties of the office of Prothonotary of Bedford County, increase the fees to double what they were under other Prothonotarys. The following are a few of the principal items:

	Under Tate.	Under other officers.
For entering Judgment Note,	1 00	62½
For entering Judgment on Transcript from Justices' Docket,	78	87½
Swearing Constables,	75	25

The first two of these items, entering Judgment Note, and entering Judgment on Transcript from Justices Docket, comprise, probably, three-fourths of the fees of that office. Messrs. Job Mann, Jos. B. Noble, John P. Reed, Daniel Washabaugh, and all other Prothonotarys of Bedford County, were satisfied with the old charges as seen above, but Major Tate, doubled the fees, and now wishes to be continued in office for three years longer. He charges for swearing in Constables just three times as much as other Prothonotary, although last spring, being a candidate for re-nomination, and re-election, he charged them nothing, expecting to make a little capital out of it, but which he could well afford to do, as he had received from those officers in two years as much as other Prothonotary had received in six years. We dare Tate or the Bedford *Gazette* to deny this matter. We can prove it by the former officers we have named above, we can prove it by any Democratic Lawyer in town, we can prove it from the records, we can prove it by S. H. Tate himself. His three years in office, have been equal to other Prothonotarys' six years, if he should be re-elected, it will make his six years, equal to other Prothonotarys' twelve years. A man that has no more feeling for the tax-payers of Bedford County, than Samuel H. Tate, does not deserve their support for a second term.

MEETING AT BLOODY RUN.

On Thursday afternoon, the People's Party of West Providence Township, raised a beautiful pole, in Bloody Run. In the evening the Bedford Wide Awakes, accompanied by a considerable number of the citizens of our town, arrived in that village. The Wide Awakes marched around the town and presented an elegant appearance in their tasteful uniforms, and with their blazing torches. The crowd, at least 300 being present, assembled in front of the Hotel of our friend John A. Gump, where the meeting was organized by the appointment of M. M. Peebles, Esq., as President; Ezikiel Cook, Joseph Mortimore, David Sparks and Wilson McDaniel, as Vice Presidents; and *James M. Barndollar* and *Wm. Dibert*, as Secretaries.

After the organization of the meeting. Hon. Edward McPherson, was called upon, and made a lengthy and powerful address in defence of the People's Party, and the action of our friends in the last Congress. His speech was a decided success, and the gallant sons of that township, will testify their good will to him by giving him a large majority on the second Tuesday of October, next. Addresses were made by Messrs. Wm. R. King and D. Over. The meeting adjourned in the best of spirits.

AROUSE, LINCOLN MEN!

It is but a little over three weeks until the October election. On the result of that elec- [illegible] nds, much depends. If Col. Andrew [illegible] is elected Governor, the work at the [illegible] election will be easy. We know of [illegible] of persons in different parts of Bed- [illegible] to [illegible] formerly Democrats, who intend [illegible] best Honest Abe Lincoln, and who are [illegible] te. E[illegible] his success. We would particu- [illegible] and a c[illegible] upon this class of voters the [illegible] adance, [illegible] their voting at the first election [illegible] ntion wi[illegible] ew G. Curtin, Edward McPher- [illegible] farming c[illegible] Wharton and the whole county [illegible] 860. [illegible] effect of the first election, in [illegible] Ohi, will be immense on the sec- [illegible] ond, [illegible] e for Col. Curtin and the Dis- [illegible] nty tickets—the effect it will [illegible] and election and on other States [illegible] tes, in November directly

JOHN [illegible]

CASH AND P[illegible]

Opposite the "Union"

"Quick Sales and [illegible]

DRY GOODS OF EVERY [illegible]

Groceries of all Kinds and Qua[illegible] as well as all

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

July 6, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeak are now ready to wait on old customers as w[illegible] as new. They expect to sell very low for cash produce, or to those who will "foot up" every months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardw[illegible] Queensware, and all other goods usually kept stores, have been carefully selected, and bough prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variet[illegible] Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Childre[illegible]

They invite a fair share of patronage from t[illegible] friends and the public, and particularly solicit trade of their country friends, expecting to fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE everybody.

April 27, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinit[illegible] will put out work, at the shortest notice, an[illegible] the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall p[illegible] which can be seen at his office, and paper c[illegible] had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old Inquirer office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUG[illegible]

JUST received a large lot of pure white lea[illegible] Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Sto[illegible]

April 13, 1860.

Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.

Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 1, 1860.—6m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.



ON and after Monday November 14th, the Passenger Train between Hopewell and Huntingdon, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave Huntingdon for Hopewell, at 7.40, A. M.

Leave Hopewell for Huntingdon, at 10.20, "

Connecting with Mail Train East on Penna R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in Philadelphia at 10 25 P. M. The Train from Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M., connects with Express Train West on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to Oster & Carn, they have just received a second supply of D. R. King & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.—2m.

Wm. P. Schell and Extra Pay!

The last *Gazette* has an article in which it attempts to clear Mr. Schell of the charge of having voted for the increase of pay in the Senate in 1858. Now, here is an extract from the Legislative Record, of that year:

In the Senate, on the 7th April, the question of the $200 extra pay came up. Mr. Myer moved that instead of the $200 additional pay, the annual compensation shall hereafter be $700 and mileage, instead of $500 and milcage, as at present—which was agreed to. Mr. Ely then moved to amend, that the section shall not apply to the members of the present Legislature. Not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 16. The question was then lost by a tie vote, 16 to 16—SCHELL voting yea.

Mr. Baldwin moved to reconsider the vote on section fifty-seven, to increase the pay of the members two hundred dollars. Agreed to. And the section passed—yeas 16, nays 14, as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Cresswell, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Marselis, Myer, Randall, Rutherford, **SCHELL,** Straub and Wilkins—16.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Buckalew, Craig, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Knox, Laubach, Schaeffer, Steel, Turney, Wright, and Welsh, *Speaker*—14.

From this it will be seen that *Mr. Schell voted for the Law*, when it was defeated by a tie vote. It will also be seen that when the vote was reconsidered *Mr Schell voted for the bill*, and it was passed, by a vote of 16 to 14. Had Mr. Schell voted against it even on the re-consideration, *it would have been defeated by a tie vote.* One week afterwards, Mr. Schell, when he found out how unpopular his vote was at home, attempted to wriggle out of the responsibility of his vote, by offering a motion to strike out *what he had caused by his own vote to be passed.* He knew that this would not be done. *Why did he not vote against extra pay* on the 7th of April 1858? *Had he done so, members of the Legislature would now be only receiving* $500, *instead of* $700. Schell gave the casting vote *in favor of giving away the people's money. He voted for it, he wanted the money, he took it, and put it into his own pockets. Let him disgorge now the* $600 *extra pay that he voted himself*—that's just what it amounted to in the three years.

If Schell should be elected to Congress, what guarantee have we that he may not vote for again raising the salary, and pocket the money, as he did in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in 1858?

JOHN SCOTT.

This gentleman resides in Huntingdon County, and is the candidate of the Locofoco party of this District for Senator. John Scott is the candidate, Attorney, and particular friend of John P. Anderson, who boasts that he has made $250,000 off the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that he will spend $20,000 to defeat Col. Wharton and elect Scott. He had better save this money, as the freemen of this district are not made of purchasable material. John Scott is also the Attorney of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and in favor of the repeal of the three tonnage tax, whilst that Company opposes Col. Wharton. Bedford Co., oppo ses the repeal of the tonage tax, and will roll up a majority in favor of Col. Wharton who opposes the repeal.

Our friend of the Huntingdon *Union* is informed that it is inexpedient for us to give names. We would quietly hint to him, however, that we would not be surprised if he himself should not only vote for Col. Wharton, but that he would go our whole ticket.—Stranger things than that will happen at the next election.

Somerset County in 1850, had a population of 24,416, according to the last census, she has 26,865, only increasing 2449, since then. In 1850 she was a few hundred ahead of Bedford County. In 1860, we think our County will be found to be several thousand ahead of her.

Fun For the Locofocos—To treat a Locofoco negro to whiskey, to get him to hurra for Lincoln! This was done at the time of our pole-raising.

Would Like to Know—Who those four Republicans are, that, on account of our pole-raising, will hereafter support the Democratic ticket? Do tell!

Wood.—Wont some our friends bring us a few Cords of wood on subscription. We want it immediately. Also, we would like to have a load of coal on the same conditions.

Our friend, Maj. G. W. Rupp, presented us the other day with a nice bunch of German prune plums, from his garden. They were delicious.

CURTIN AND THE GERMANS.

A Base Slander Publicly Refuted.

The fusion press that are denouncing and devoring each other on "*national* questions," but who affect a great degree of admiration for Henry D. Foster, have been publishing a series of slanders and libels against Col. Andrew G. Curtin, relative to his position towards the German citizens of Centre County. These slanderous reports, at first originated and put in circulation by the *Berichter*, the German organ of the "Democracy" of Centre county, have at length attracted the attention of the German friends and neighbors of Col. Curtin, and the indignation which these stories created, forced the *Berichter* to make the following statement and retraction:

"In the last number of the *Berichter* we published an article in which Col. Andrew G. Curtin, opposition candidate for Governor, is charged with having uttered disrespectful language against the Germans, in a speech made last May in Bellefonte. The import of the charge against him was common talk in the neighborhood of Zion, and naturally spread its way until it reached our ears; and, as a matter of course, it is our province to leave nothing undone that is fair, which might add to the success of the Democratic nominee for Governor, Gen. Henry D. Foster. However, we had a right to entertain a higher opinion of Col. Curtin, as a citizen of this county, than to lend himself to the utterance of insult to the Germans in question. It is far from us to be willfully unjust and unfair towards Col. Curtin, and are willing that justice be done him, though the Heavens fall. We cheerfully accept Mr. Strubble's exonoration of Col. Curtin in the matter, as it becomes our duty, as well as it is the duty of every honorable Democrat to discountenance falsehood in every instance. If we have been misinformed by common rumor, we are as ready to undeceive the public."

The following cards from two of the most respectable and intelligent German citizens of Centre county, completely destroys the calumny. They were addressed to the editor of the *Berichter*. We ask our German friends to give them a careful perusal:—

Zion, July 13, 1860.

Frederick Kurtz, Esq.

Dear Sir:—In your last paper I notice you charge A. G. Curtin, Esq., with having said in a speech in Bellefonte, in May last, "that a Dutchman is not like another person; he has two sculls, and in order to get an idea into his head, you must first smash one of his sculls."

As this story has been circulated for some time in this neighborhood, and I am quoted as authority for it. I am much pleased to do justice to Mr. Curtin, by a plain statement of how it originated.

In May last I had a trial in court, and Mr. Curtin was my counsel. During the progress of the trial some person remarked in Mr. Curtin of Mr. Wilson's office (who was also one of my lawyers) that it was hard to understand the suit; and I remarked that there was no trouble in understanding it, except by the double sculled Dutch. I repeated this afterwards in the street, and on my return home told it. Mr. Curtin said nothing of the kind, and I do not know that he was even present when I made the remark. What I said was without malice and intended for a joke. Being a Dutchman myself, I did not expect to excite any person by what I said, and certainly did not expect that it would be charged on an innocent party, to his injury. I trust you will publish this explination and acquit Mr. Curtin of a charge of which he is innocent.

Yours, &c., LOT STRUBBLE.

Messrs. Editors:—I understand a report is in circulation that I am the author of the "skull story" circulated to damage the interests of Col. Curtin. I would state that this is not so; I repeated merely what I heard others say. JOHN MUSSER.

It is not possible that either the organs of the Douglas and Breckinridge factions will republish these contradictions and retractions, but we have a right to demand their insertion in those newspapers that gave credence and circulation to the original slander. Truth and a just regard for the courtesy and honor governing the actions of men, dictates this demand. The intelligent Germans of Pennsylvania, at least, will understand how their credulity is estimated by men who hope to sway them in their political opinion by the invention of stories appealing to their pride and prejudices. The denial of the *Berichter*, with the bold and frank cards of Messrs. Strubble and Musser, sustain us in our former assertions, that no man stands higher among the German population of the vallies of his native county, than Andrew G. Curtin. The slanders by which his enemies hoped to damage his prospects, have recoiled on themselves, and created a new element of home strength for the Republican candidate for Governor.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Bedford *Gazette* published this slander will it now have the manliness to publish this complete refutation? We suppose not, judging from its course heretofore.

For the Inquirer.

New York Letter.

New York, Sept. 3, 1860.

Friend Over:—After finishing my tour, and being safely landed on Manhattan Island again, I suppose a letter would not be unacceptable to the readers of the "Inquirer."

I left Bedford on Monday morning, 13th of August, last. At Huntingdon, where I had to lie over several hours, I made the acquaintance of several active Lincoln and Curtin men, one of whom is one of the editors of the Republican paper there. They gave me the gratifying information that old mother Huntingdon would come nobly to the rescue of Pennsylvania from the corrupt domination of the so-called Democracy. As for the Belleverett party, it would make little if any show, because the great majority of those who would prefer that ticket have come to the sensible conclusion that every vote cast for Bell is just helping the democratic party. These gentlemen did not seem to speak at a venture, but from a thorough knowledge of the subject. I also made the acquaintance of several quiet, intelligent men from Lancaster county in your State. They assured me that Lancaster would be more than herself at the October and November elections. The people were so thoroughly disgusted with Buchanan and democracy, that hundreds of men who hardly ever voted before, would vote this fall, and help to stamp the people's seal of condemnation on the venality and villainy of the so-called democracy. On the Alleghenies I fell in with a man—a business man from East Liberty, near Pittsburg. He said that his business led him to travel much over Western Pennsylvania, and brought him in contact with every class of people, and that the western part of the State was aroused—that the wickedness of the democratic party and the fairness of Lincoln's and Curtin's principles, are turning the masses everywhere in favor of the better men.

The prairies of the west are on fire. In Indiana I met several of the candidates for State offices, who had been for weeks stumping the State. They informed me that the masses were everywhere in arms, and marshaling under the banner of Lincoln. Of this I had evidence all along the line of our travel. Politics was the exciting topic in the cars and at all the stations. The great majority of the people seemed to be Republicans. Flags streamed from Lincoln poles, Lincoln banners hung out of windows, drums beat for Lincoln, and parties were failing into line to attend Lincoln meetings in many places along the route. But I saw no such demonstrations for any other candidate.

In Illinois the excitement is intense. It is entirely between Lincoln and Douglas. There are few Bell or Breckinridge men to be met with. The Southern portion of Illinois, commonly known by the suggestive sobriquet of "Egypt," is being thoroughly canvassed by the ablest and most popular Republicans in the State, and, I was told, with wonderful success.

This has been, heretofore, the stronghold of democracy. The middle and northern portions of the State are largely Republican by instinct. But the campaign is not permitted to drift along quietly in theis portion. The people are in real earnest there, too. The merits of the two men, and the principles of the parties, are everywhere discussed and canvassed, and democrats, listening to the arguments of democratic speakers, are tuurning over and avowing themselves Lincoln men, being convinced of the fallacy of democratic principles by their own mouthpieces. At Springfield, I was introduced to "the Railsplitter," "Honest Old Abe."

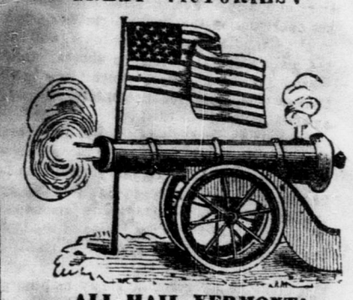
Diogenes, the cynic, once carried a lighted lamp by daylight through the streets of Athens, in search of an honest man. The modern Diogenes might do the same thing in search of an honest statesman, and coming to Springfield, in his long and wearisome search, and strolling despairingly up the winding stairway which leads to the second floor of the capitol of Illinois, he might stray into a small unobtrusive room in the Executive Department of the State. There, standing before him, he would behold a tall, gaunt personage, long-legged, long-necked and long-eared—his collar rather crushed down, and his naif boots sadly sighing for more blacking; but the expression of his face and eyes, and his whole demeanor, indicating that within that exterior dwelt a soul, pure, honest, resolute and earnest; and the modern Diogenes would at the first glance exclaim, "Eureka! I have at last found an honest statesman in Abraham Lincoln."

In conversation, Lincoln is exceedingly interesting. Flashes of wit, good sense and profound reflection abound in it. There is a substratum of good practical common sense, and a breadth of thought in his conversation, which give it the true ring of statesmanship. He need but be seen a few moments to satisfy any one that he is an honest, straightforward, practical man—a man who believes what he professes, and will carry out what he promises and attempts. He is a man of the people and for the times. He arose to his lofty position from among the people, and he has about him their feelings and ways. His popularity in Springfield is immense. Everybody talks about him, and has some pleasant reminiscence to tell of him.

The room in which he receives visitors is an ordinary one, plainly furnished with some half-dozen ill-mated chairs, a sofa, a desk, and several large maps of the Union hung on the walls. Everything smaks of a real republican life. When we entered the room, my friend inquired of a young man at the desk whether Mr. Lincoln was in. "No," was the answer; "He has just stepped out for a moment; take seats." We had not been sitting long, before a tall man stepped in, with a Kossuth hat on his head and a pleasant smile on his face.—"Good morning, Mr. Lincoln," "Good morning, young gentlemen," pleasantly replied Mr. Lincoln. Then, in the same off-hand way, I was introduced. Mr. Lincoln told us to take seats, and sat down himself, and at once entered into conversation, the topics being the city of New York, the State of Illinois, and the prosperity of the country—topics of my own selection. He seemed to know all about these subjects. A man of such abilities, honesty and straightforwardness is the right man for President.

Yours. truly,
D. S. RIDDLE.

GREAT VICTORIES!



ALL HAIL VERMONT!

SHE CARRIES THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD IN GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

20,000 MAJORITY!

The Vermont State election took place last week, resulting in the election of the Republican candidate for Governor by 20,000 majority, all of the Congressmen, State Senators and nearly every member of the lower House. All honor to the sons of Vermont.

MAINE O. K.

She Falls Into Line With Vermont for Lincoln and Hamlin.

ANOTHER PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.

Bangor, Me, Sept. 10—11 P. M.—The election which took place in this State to-day, has resulted in a complete route of fusion and Locofocoism. The vote polled has been the largest yet in the State.

The returns received show that the People's candidate for Governor, Israel Washburne, Jr., has been elected by an increased majority over the last Gubernatorial election, when Governor Morrill, was elected by 11,990 majority.

Second Dispatch.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 11, 1 o'clock, A. M.—Returns have been received from nearly a hundred and twenty towns.

Even the most sanguine of the Opposition are astonished at the formidable array of majorities that figure up for Washburne, who has clearly proven himself in this contest the "People's favorite."

His majority now ciphers up nearly 9000, being a net gain of 2200 over last year's vote.

Maine again sends a full People's delegation to Congress.

They are as follows:

First District—J. N. Goodwin.
Second District—C. W. Walton.
Third District—S. C. Fessenden.
Fourth District—A. P. Morrill.
Fifth District—J. H. Rice.
Sixth District—F. A. Pike.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Terrible Calamity on Lake Michigan.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER LADY ELGIN.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1860.

The steamer Lady Elgin was run into this morning by a schooner off Waukegon, and sunk within twenty minutes after the collision took place.

She had upward of 350 passengers aboard, including several military and fire companies.—Only seventeen passengers have been saved as far as known.

Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and family are supposed to be among the lost ones.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The clerk of the steamer Lady Elgin, who is among the survivors, makes the following statement.

"The Lady Elgin left Chicago at haft past eleven o'clock on Friday for Lake Superior.—Among the passengers were the members of the Union Guard, of Milwaukee, composing part of some two hundred and fifty excursionists from that city. At half past two o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the schooner Augusta, of Oswego, came in collision with the Lady Elgin when about ten miles from shore. The vessel struck the steamer at the midships gangway on the larboard side. The two vessels separated instantly, and the Augusta drifted by in the darkness. At the moment of the collision there was music and dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the crash all was still, and in half an hour the steamer sunk. I passed through the cabins; the ladies were pale but silent; there was not a cry or shriek. No sound was heard but the rush of the steam and the surge of the heavy sea. Whether the ladies were not fully aware of their danger, or whether their appaulling situation made them speechless, I cannot tell.

"A boat was lowered at once, with the design of going round to the larboard side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some person possessed himself of one of them, and we were powerless to manage the boat.—We succeeded once in reaching the wheel, but were quickly drifted away, and were thrown upon the beach at Winetka. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained thirteen persons, all of whom were saved. The other bore eight persons, but only four of them reached the shore alive, the four others being drowned at the beach. Before I left the steamer the engine had ceased to work, the fires having been extinguished. The force and direction of the wind was such that the boats and fragments of the wreck were driven up the lake and would reach the shore in the vicinity of Winetka. As I stood upon the beach, hopelessly looking back upon the route we had drifted, I could see in the gray light of the morning objects floating upon the water, and sometimes, I thought, human beings struggling with the waves. H. G. CLARYL.

FACTS ABOUT THE LADY ELGIN.

The N. York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Mr. Edwards, who lived for a number of years on the shores of Lake Michigan, has kindly furnished us with sundry particulars in regard to the ill-fated steamer Lady Elgin and her captain. They will no doubt be read with lively interest, in connection with the loss of that unfortunate craft and her immense human freight.

The Lady Elgin was built in Canada about nine or ten years ago, and named after the wife of the then Governor General of British America, Lord Elgin. She was a side-wheel mail steamer, of about 300 feet in length, and one thousand tons burthen. She was a fast and favorite boat, and went on three or four excursions annually. For the first five years after her construction the Lady Elgin was employed in the Canadian traffic of the lakes, and carried the mails along the northern shores, while the Grand Trunk Railway, which now performs that service, was yet incomplete, or even in embryo.

Four or five years ago she was purchased by Hubbard, Spencer, & Co., of Chicago, to whom she belonged till the calamity which it is our painful duty to record to-day put an end to the history of her now tragically famous career. When she passed into the hands of the Chicago firm of Hubbard, Spencer & Co., Capt. John Wilson became her commander, in which post he continued up to the time of her loss, and it is to be feared that he has undoubtedly shared her melancholy fate. Capt. Wilson was a gentleman of ten years' experience in the navigation of the upper lakes, a fine, off-hand, and vigilant man, and a popular commander among travellers on Lakes Michigan and Superior.—He was also a man of family, his family residing in Chicago.

Since the Lady Elgin became the property of her last owners she has been engaged in the travel between Chicago and Bayfield, on Lake Superior, about one hundred miles from the head of navigation of that inland sea. She used to call at the most prominent ports and harbors lying between Chicago and Bayfield to land and receive mails, passengers, specie, and other freight. This last was in a great measure copper on the downward trips, the products of the mines of the giant of the lakes. The ports at which she always stopped were Marquette, portage Entry, Copper Harbor, Eagle River, and Ontonagon, and on her last and fatal trip she had passed all of these places, and had, therefore, a vast number of passengers on board.

The Lady Elgin used to make three similar excursions, annually, to the one in which she was engaged at the time of her loss. The last was invariably the one on which she conveyed the largest number of excursionists and passengers. It was on the last excursion trip of the season she was employed when she met with her calamitous and unlooked-for fate. It is believed that the Lady Elgin was insured, but this is not certain.

MARRIED.

In Friends Cove, on the morning of the 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Destrick, the Rev. Elias D. Shoemaker, pastor of the Kittanning charge, Armstrong Co. Pa., to Miss Emmeline Henrietta, second daughter of the Rev. C. F. Heffmier.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Sam'l Yingling, Mr. Jacob Stodenour, to Miss Mary M. Black, both of both of Bedford township.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. Christian Wagner, to Miss Mary E. Reiley, all of West Providence Township.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., in Woodberry, RACHAEL, daughter of Jacob and Ann Kokanour, aged seven years and six days.

Shall we weep for the fair and the gentle,
Cut down in her bloom?
Shall we weep for our lost one, our loved one,
Borne hence to the tomb?
No! better to fall in her beauty,
And go to her rest,
Than live with a heart-hidden sorrow
Corroding her breast.

BUSH MEETING.

There will be a Union Bush Meeting held at "Point School House," 2½ miles East of Schellsburg, commencing on the 22d of Sept., inst. Ministers and members of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend—Provisions can be procured on the ground.

REV. N. R. GATES, *Sup't.*

PUBLIC SALE
OF
GEORGE B. KAY'S
REAL ESTATE
IN
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November, 1860, the following described real estate, viz:

The Mansion Tract

of said deceased containing 262½ acres, about 160 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are one new log frame house, bank barn, and the necessary out buildings. This farm is one of the best in Hopewell Township, being good limestone land and having three good springs and orchard thereon, 165 acres cleared.

ONE other tract containing 145 acres, and 132 perches, about 64 acres cleared and under fence.—The improvements are two Log Houses, two Stables and out buildings. There is a good spring on the premises, and also an orchard thereon. This is good land, and in good state of cultivation.

These lands are all in a good section of country, within a short distance of the Rail Road and at the door of a ready market all the time.

TERMS:

One-third to remain in property during lifetime of widow, the interest thereon payable to her annually, one-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. JAMES E. KAY,

Sept. 14, 1860.—ts. Trustee.

NOTICE
To School Directors and Teachers.

THE examination of Teachers and the renewing of certificates will take place in the several townships as follows, to wit: in Cumberland Valley, at May's school house on September the 22d; in Harrison, at Comp's school house on the 24th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport on the 25th; in Juniata, at Baenavista on the 26th; in Schellsburg and Napier at Schellsburg on the 27th, in St. Clair, at Eight Square on the 28th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill on the 29th; in Hopewell, at Dashers on Oct. 1st; in Broad Top, at Hopewell on the 2d; in Liberty, at Stonerstown on the 3d; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry on the 4th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise on the 5th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 6th; in Bedford township at Bedford on the 10th; in West Providence, at Bloods Run on the 11th; in East Providence, at Householder's on the 12th; in Monroe, at Clearville on the 15th; in Colerain, at Rainsburg on the 16th; and in Bedford Borough, on the 20th.

The above examinations to commence at nine o'clock A. M.

Teachers and Directors should be punctual at the hour appointed—as we wish to see all the Directors on the day of examination, in their respective townships; we therefore earnestly request them all to be present.

All County Certificates, *issued since the last regular township examinations*, are hereby rendered null.

Teachers are requested to bring their certificates with them, as the former Superintendent has failed to furnish us with the Duplicates of the same.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,
Sept. 14, 1860. County Superintendent.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next—the following Real Estate, to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the town of Buena Vista, Bedford co., with a two story frame house plastered, and stable thereon—adjoining property of John Garver and Charles Hillegas, late the poperty of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., dec'd.

TERMS: Fifty dollars in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder the 1st of April next, after confirmation.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE,
Sept. 14, 1860. Adm'r. of N. Kegg, dec'd.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa, fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & LINE,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

$200 REWARD.

A REWARD of two hundred dollars will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the person, or persons, guilty of setting fire to the stables recently burned in the Borough of Bedford.

By order of the Council.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Attest. C. Burgess.
H. NICODEMUS, Sect'y.
Sept. 7, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Alexander George, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM,
Sept. 7, 1860.* Adm'r.

GENERAL ORDER—NO 2.

Head Quarters, 1st Brigade,
16th Division P. U. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers and all members of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment known as "Camp Taylor" to be held in Bedford, commencing on Monday the 15th of October, 1860 and to continue six days.

Companies will supply themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh meats can be purchased on the Camp Ground.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring military to participate with us; a soldiers welcome will greet you. Ample preperations are making for the comfort of all those who may be present. By order of

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier General, 1st Brigade 16 Division, P. U. V.
ALEXANDER COMPHER, Aid-de-camp.
Evansville Sept. 7, 1860.—d



BROADTOP RAIL ROAD.

Arrangements have been affected between the
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO.
AND
Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad Co.
BY WHICH
FREIGHTS ARE TRANSPORTED
at the following LOW RATES;

From HOPEWELL to PHILADELPHIA,

FLOUR 62½ cents per barrel.
GRAIN 31 cents per 100 lbs.

MERCHANDIZE WESTWARD,
From Phila. to Hopewell, per 100 lbs.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 3d Class 4th Class. Salt &c.
75 cts. 60 cts. 50 cts. 35 cts. 30 cts.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD

ARE RECEIVED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD STATION, 13th and Market St., Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

FREIGHTS EASTWARD

ARE RECEIVED at the HOPEWELD STATION of BROAD TOP R. R., AND FORWARDED DAILY. S. B. KINGSTON, Jr.,
Freight Agent, Penn'a R. R. Co., Phila.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Aug. 31, 1860.—2m Supt.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY!

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on
SATURDAY, 22d SEPT., next,
at his residence in Hopewell Township, the following real estate, to wit: One Tract of Land, containing one hundred acres, or thereabouts, situate on John's Branch, about ½ of a mile from the Hopewell and Bloody Run Railroad, and 4 miles from Bloody Run. The improvements are a good Saw Mill, Tanyard, Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings. There is also an iron ore bank and millseat on the property, and plenty of timber and fruit trees. Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to wit: Horses, Cows, Harness and Wagon, one pair of Millstones, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture!

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms will be made known.

THOMAS M. RITCHEY.
Aug. 31, 1860.

Dissolution.

THE subscribers, doing business under the name and title of Ferguson & Shafer, have this day, (15th Aug. inst.) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by Messrs. Ferguson & Line.

ADAM FERGUSON,
Aug. 31, 1860. SIMON L. SHAFER.

GENERAL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (9th) OCTOBER, 1860, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of said Commonwealth.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

One person, in connection with the Counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, to represent the 19th District in the State Senate.

Two persons, in connection with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives; to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

One person to fill the office of Coroner.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at shool house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schelisburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the School House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, furtber provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and either case the reason of such a vote shall be called [illegible] clerks, who shall make the like note [illegible] voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the [illegible] ing to vote is not found on the list [illegible] commissioners, and assessors, or [illegible] whether found thereon or not, is [illegible] qualified citizen, it shall be the [illegible] tors to examine such person on [illegible] ifications, and if he claims to [illegible] the State for one year or more [illegible] sufficient proof thereof, but [illegible] by at least one competent wi[illegible] qualified elector, that he h[illegible] district for more than ten d[illegible] ceding said election and sha[illegible] that his bona fide residence [illegible] lawful calling, is within the [illegible] not remove within the dist[illegible] voting therein.

"Every person qualified a[illegible] shall, make due proof if req[illegible] and payment of taxes afore[illegible] to vote in the township [illegible] he shall reside.

"If any perso[illegible]

BE GOVERNOR?

In a few weeks—in less than a month—the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to elect a Governor. We are now in the stormiest days of that election campaign, and the question, *Who should be Governor?* assumes a more tirring importance as the second Tuesday in October approaches: It assumes an importance, amount in every particular, in which the of the Commonwealth is not only con[illegible] but in which is involved the peace, the [illegible] and the prosperity of the Union:—[illegible]nia, as a sovereign State, exercises a [illegible]nce on the business and social welfare [illegible]er Commonwealths. She does this [illegible]elopment of her resources, her ac[illegible]de, her mechanical genius, the power [illegible]th of her citizens developing them[illegible]ery branch of business and all the [illegible] trade. To preserve these interests, [illegible] impetus to the trade and labor that [illegible] magnificent abundance by which [illegible]sed, Pennsylvania depends largely [illegible]thy operation of her government, as [illegible]honesty of those who are called on [illegible]d the purity of those who are em[illegible]administer, her laws. It we elect [illegible]scillating and caviling Executive [illegible]force and power of the government [illegible]gone. A Republican majority for [illegible]o come would be worthless and [illegible]ny but a Republican Governor—

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
Having proofs so strong and direct as to
EXPEL THE DOUBTS
OF ALL.

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result; two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully.
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian,
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire resteration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

August 3, 1860.—3m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administration of the estate of Peter Barndollar late of west Providence Township, dec'd, will sell on

SATURDAY THE 6th DAY OF OCTOBER, *next*, on the premises the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate on the south side of the Juniata River, in said township, containing 217 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of David Sparks, Jacob Barndollar, and others, about 100 acres, cleared and under fence, in a good state of cultivation, 10 acres thereof good meadow, and a quantity more can be made. The improvements consist in part of a *two story double log dwelling house*, barn, wagon shed, spring house, and other out buildings. There is also one apple orchard of [illegible] the premises also a sugar camp. [illegible] a desirable one, on [illegible]

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA THE BATTLE GROUND.

The minions of the National Administration, discovering that they cannot effect a fusion of all the factions in New York opposed to the Republican organization, have concluded to transfer their degrading influences to Pennsylvania, and thus make the Old Keystone State the battle field. For this purpose, thousands of dollars are being put in circulation, as a corruption fund, to pay men either to circulate falsehood or cease in the utterance of the truth. They have abandoned N. York because the Republicans of the Empire State have proved their ability to defeat the factions opposed to them, either in fusion, or when scattered into fragments, as they are, by the baseness, inconsistency and difference in the principles which they advocate. In Pennsylvania they hope to delude the people by affecting the election of Henry D. Foster, and when that is accomplished, they calculate on an easy victory in November. To do this the slave holders of the South have united with the doughfaces of the North, contributing their [illegible] between the factions in his own party, unable and unwilling to decide as to their regularity and the justice of their principles, Curtin is presented by a harmonious organization of men devoted to the noblest purposes, and pledged to sustain the most patriotic principles. While Henry D. Foster is denying his devotion to the interests of his State, in order to secure the support of federal officeholders, Andrew G. Curtin is daily defending and advocating those interests.

Who should be Governor? The people will answer, Andrew G. Curtin!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods.

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Lames, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 4 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.
Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior cilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can [illegible] inducements, and feel satisfied that all [illegible]ere us with a trial will receive satisfacti[illegible] test gards the quality of our goods and [illegible]our try produce and Tan Bark will be [illegible]om- for Goods and Leathe[illegible]ocia-

May 18, 1860. [illegible]ain-

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Poor Copy

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG.

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted.*

April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

B. F. HARRY

... tenders his professiona[l] ... [c]itizens of Bedford and vi[cinity] ... on Pitt Street, in the ... by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

DR. B...

RESPECTFULLY ... services to the ... cinity.

Office and reside[nce] ... building formerly oc[cupied] ...

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. ...
Physician ...

Respectfully ... the citizens of ... may always be foun[d] ... gaged, at his Drug ... st.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Poor Copy

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
Administrators.

June 1, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash.* Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.

All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash.*

ISAAC LIPPEL.

July 13, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.



The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SH[OP]

... house parts ... permit them ...

... screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,* a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows,* made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

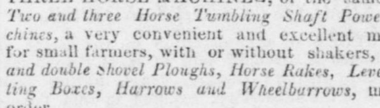
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES, *Machinist.*

June 1, 1860.–6m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.



ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST ON PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7·40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R..

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.–2m.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," ... attending Court will find the house a quiet temporary home. Every attention ... to the accommodation and com[fort] ... The table will at all times be sup[plied with] the best the markets afford. Charges ... The Extensive stabling is attached ... a careful and competent hostler ... and a ... will be paid to the accommodation of the ... community.

... ention ... farming ...

March 30, 1860.

[Ind]ucements to Purchase!

JOHN ...

...on in Summer Goods!!

...r & Carn,

CASH AND P...

Every yard of SUMMER GOODS ... cash, than carrying over to another ... have reduced their

	25	to	18 cts.
	18	to	12 cts.
	12	to	10 cts.
	25	to	18 cts.
	18	to	12 cts.

Opposite the "Unio[n] ...

"Quick Sales a[nd] ...

DRY GOODS OF EVE[RY] ...

Groceries of all Kinds ... ...ens wear

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

July 6, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeak[er] are now ready to wait on old customers as ... as new. They expect to sell very low for cash, produce, or to those who will "foot up" every ... months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardw[are], Queensware, and all other goods usually kep[t in] stores, have been carefully selected, and boug[ht at] prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Childre[n].

They invite a fair share of patronage from friends and the public, and particularly solicit trade of their country friends, expecting to [deal] fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE [to] everybody.

April 27, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity, and will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead, Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store. ... for sale ... UGH.

April 13, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, S... Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Bl...ack and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, ... Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. ... Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted ... who are willing to settle once a year.— ... Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.

June 15, 1860.–c

For Sale or Exchange.
LAND IN MISSOURI.

160 acres in Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, about 4 miles from Iron Mountain R. R., 320 acres in Ripley County, 1280 acres, in Jasper and Barton Counties, first class limestone Prairie.

WM. M. HALL.

June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—Whereas my husband, Ephraim W Davis, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, or lawful excuse, this is to warn all persons against trusting him on my account, as I don't intend ever living with him again.

SARAH ANN DAVIS.

June 29, 1860.–*

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats,* and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.

Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.

Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.

Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.

Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.

S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*

J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED RUPP & SCHELL
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References:	
	Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
	John Mower, Esq. " "
	John Cessna, Esq. " "
	Ross Forward, Somerset, "
	Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
	Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
	J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops,&c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's., Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing

May 18, 1860.–2m.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RiCh Fancy Goods.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STULLA SHAWLS,

black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.

June 1, 1860.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liqurs.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Eay 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.